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This is the soldiers' year.

It was the greatest convention since the

war.

The campaign may be said to have opened

in Indiana.

It seems to be the year of jubilee for the

Republican party in Indiana.

EVERYBODY in Indiana is happy now, excepting

the unhappy Democracy.

THERE is no doubt about it; Providence

smiles on Indiana Republicans this year.

HARMONY is the word with Indiana Repub-

licans, and you may spell it with a big H.

It is a good ticket, and one that every Repub-

lican can "holer" for with all his might.

It was a great day for the Republicans of

Indiana. Harmony and enthusiasm were in

the air.

REPUBLICAN conventions always do the

right thing when the time for action comes.

It is a way they have.

GENERAL HOVEY is an old soldier, and ac-

customed to discipline. He will obey the

commands of his party.

The enthusiasm of the convention did not

have an inspiring effect upon local Demo-

crats. They looked blue.

PRIVATE FIFER, of Illinois, extends his

congratulations to Private Chase. Promotions

come to the men in the ranks.

THE State of Indiana to the First district:

Yes, General Hovey makes a good Congress-

man, but we want him for Governor.

It is said that politics is not profitable; but

it seems to be a fairly good thing for Indian-

apolis—as the crowds on the streets plainly

testify.

It was an embarrassment of riches that

troubled the convention yesterday; but when

it made its choice there was universal satis-

faction.

HARRISON, Shackelford, Hovey and Chase,

a soldiers' ticket, and sure to win. Mr.

Cleveland's little veto machine is doing its

perfect work.

MR. BYNUM says his slander of Indianap-

olis was a typographical error. What an awful

grudge against Indianapolis that Atlanta

proof-reader must have.

It was Abraham Lincoln, we believe, who

said the people sometimes made mistakes,

but they always "wobbled right" at last. The

convention wobbled right.

The common sense of the people always

finds an easy way out of apparently embar-

assing complications. The wisdom of the

mass is greater than the wisdom of individ-

uals.

It is just as well that Fisk and Brooks are

first with their letters of acceptance. Going

through this little ceremony does harm to no

one, and may afford them some satisfaction.

They should not forget, meanwhile, that the

first shall be last when it comes election day.

A NEW YORK special in an exchange

speaks of Henry George's "free-raders." This

is a typographical error that is not so much

of an error, after all. What George and his

followers want is free trade with England

and the chance to make a raid on other

people's barns and corner-lots.

"CONSCRIPT" delegations is what an ex-

asperated Democratic exchange calls the train-

loads of free American citizens who come to

visit General Harrison. It is enough to make

a Democrat mad to see these crowds of pil-

grims at Harrison's home, and then to look at

poor old lonesome Cleveland, without even

"conscripts" to do him honor, although he

was a "conscript" himself.

It was Congressman and "Coal baron"

Scott, Mr. Cleveland's right-hand man, who

said: We [the capitalists] can control the

workingman only so long as he eats up to-day

what he earns to-morrow. With work-

men forming the majority of members in the

102 building associations of Indianapolis, the

grip of Scott and his fellow-monopolists upon

the labor element hereabout would seem to

have little strength.

The district electors, chosen by the dele-

gations from the several districts, are all rep-

resentative Republicans, and will contribute

their share to Republican success.

The electors-at-large, Gen. J. M. Shackelford,

of Evansville, and Col. Thomas H. Nelson, of

Terre Haute, are well known throughout the

State by their long identification with active politics. The alternates, Messrs. J. D. Oliver, of South Bend, and Nicholas McCarty, of this city, represent the business element of the party. Mr. Oliver is a large manufacturer, and proprietor of the "Oliver Chilled Plow Works," at South Bend. Mr. McCarty is one of the solid business men of Indianapolis, and a gentleman of high character. His father, one of the early settlers and a prominent business man in his day, was the Whig candidate for Congress in this district in 1847, a member of the State Senate in 1850, and the Whig candidate for Governor in 1852.

## THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

The convention yesterday was one of the most remarkable ever held in Indiana. It would hardly be exaggerating to say it was among the most remarkable ever held in any State. We do not refer to mere numbers or enthusiasm, though in these respects the convention was almost without a precedent; but to the spirit that animated the vast assemblage, and to the high sense of political duty and responsibility that controlled its action.

The convention met under embarrassing circumstances. The discussion of the gubernatorial question had brought about a disagreeable entanglement. Personal claims and personal interests had, to some extent, become arrayed against, or at least involved with, what appeared to be the claims and interests of the party. There was no mistaking the fact that the overwhelming sentiment of the party and a decided preponderance of the delegates were in favor of the nomination of Mr. Porter for Governor, but he steadfastly and persistently refused to be a candidate. His firm determination was only equaled by that of a large majority of the delegates to draft him into the service. The candidacy of all the gentlemen named in connection with the office was more or less affected by the position of Governor Porter. If his refusal to accept the nomination was positive and final, that made one case; but if he could be induced to recede from or reconsider his decision at the overwhelming desire of the convention, that was a very different case. The situation was at no time dangerous to Republican success, but it was embarrassing and perplexing. It was not until after the convention met that it became positively known that Mr. Porter would not, under any circumstances, accept the nomination, but would feel compelled to decline it if made. This compelled an entire change of front and readjustment of preferences. No convention ever had to perform a more important duty on shorter notice or under more difficult circumstances. It was like swapping horses while crossing a stream, or changing front in the face of the enemy. At this critical juncture the convention showed splendid self-control and mastery of the situation. It was here that the intelligence of the Republican party came in play. Without making any concessions or commitments, the convention decided to take a recess. The whole convention retired for consultation. The new situation created by the knowledge of Governor Porter's positive refusal to accept a nomination had to be met suddenly, but it could not be met without deliberation. A brief recess sufficed. On reassembling the convention was master of the situation. With true Republican intelligence and nerve it had risen clear above the complications of the hour, and was prepared to render a verdict. The result was the nomination of Gen. A. P. Hovey on the first ballot. With Porter off the track, the logic of the situation pointed to a soldier candidate, and by common consent the choice of the convention turned to the battle-scarred veteran of the First district. Each of the other candidates presented strong claims and possessed great individual merit, but there was no mistaking the weight of his. The nomination of General Hovey was a plain and easy way out of the complication, and the convention adopted it. It was a triumph of American common sense and Republican intelligence. The nomination of "Private" Ira Chase for Lieutenant-governor was a fitting sequel to that of Hovey for Governor, and a natural result of the impetus of the soldier spirit in the convention. They make a strong combination. The ticket was completed in the same spirit. The nomination of the present State officers was a foregone conclusion, but not a mere perfunctory work. It was a deserved recognition of their honest, faithful and excellent administration of the offices during one term, and the party's way of saying "Well done, good and faithful servants."

The nominations for Supreme Judges and for Reporter of the Supreme Court are first-class in every respect, and fairly round out the symmetry and strength of the ticket, which fully supplements the work done at Chicago, and insures Republican success in Indiana.

## THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The platform adopted yesterday is specially commendable in one respect, viz., that it deals almost entirely and exclusively with State issues and matters of State policy. It very appropriately disposes of most of the questions involved in the national campaign by declaring that "the national platform expresses the faith of the party upon national matters," and by endorsing and ratifying the action of the Chicago convention. It was not necessary to reiterate the declarations of principles or policy made at Chicago. These disposed of by a general endorsement, the platform makes a strong and comprehensive presentation of local and State issues. Its points and statements are already condensed to the last degree, and do not admit of abbreviation. They sweep the horizon of State politics, and dispose of every material feature in a frank and explicit manner. It is a platform to be read and studied, and one that is likely to figure to no inconsiderable extent in the canvass. While it is admirable in every part, particular attention may be called to the resolutions on the labor question and the temperance question. The first covers every point demanded by reasonable representatives of the labor movement, and the second declares squarely and unequivocally for local option and control. No platform of either party ever adopted in Indiana has taken as strong and tenable ground on these questions

as that of yesterday. The platform, like the ticket, will grow upon the people, and both will get there.

## A BYNUM BLUNDER.

The Louisville Commercial calls attention to a ridiculous blunder of Mr. Bynum's in his speech in the House on the Mills bill. He undertook to show by the statistics of Australasian commerce how a protective tariff injured our foreign trade and forced us to carry on such as we have on ruinous terms. He said:

"Here we find a country with an annual trade of about \$500,000,000. During the last ten years this country has imported products to the value of \$2,643,800,151, and of this sum we only supplied \$27,224,067, a fraction over 1 per cent. While we sold to her people only about \$27,000,000 worth of our products, we purchased of them directly over \$30,000,000. Instead of exchanging our machines, furniture and agricultural implements for wool, we paid over money to the extent of \$30,000,000."

The ponderosity of this argument appears in the fact that Mr. Bynum got the exports and imports reversed. Instead of exporting to Australasia in the last ten years \$27,000,000 worth of goods and importing \$30,000,000 worth, we did just the opposite. We exported \$30,000,000 worth and imported \$27,000,000 worth, and instead of having to send money to the amount of \$30,000,000 to settle the balance, they had to pay money on balance. What will Mr. Bynum say to that? Perhaps he will deny the accuracy of the Congressional Record's report, as he does that of the Atlanta Constitution. His corrected statement makes a strong argument in favor of protection.

THE Camden, N. J., Courier prints an interview with a glass manufacturer of that city who says the passage of the Mills bill would destroy that industry. He says:

"The usual time for starting the year's fires is the first of September, but the manufacturers have unanimously agreed not to start this year until October or November, and many of them will not then if there is any prospect of the Mills bill becoming a law, either during the present or next session of Congress. They stand at business under it and pay wages, for the reason that window-glass can be brought over from Europe at less freight than the manufacturers of New Jersey can get their glass to Chicago, Boston or New York. It is carried almost free as ballast every day in the week, and the price of French and Belgian glass is so poor that of American under the present tariff that we are afraid to start in."

"We would have to demand a reduction of at least 50 per cent. in wages under the Mills bill to compete with the foreign production, even if soda and clay were placed on the free list as raw materials, and the reason is so plain that no free-trade sophistry can wipe it out. We pay our glass-cutters 20 cents per box; in Europe they pay 5 cents for the same work. Our flat-tiners are paid at the rate of 52 cents, against 8 cents in Europe. Our blowers last year averaged 12 cents, and the price of French and Belgian glass is so poor that of American under the present tariff that we are afraid to start in."

These are hard facts, not vague theories, and they accord with the testimony of manufacturers in other lines. That the passage of the Mills bill would bring wholesale disaster upon the manufacturing industries of the country, and be the entering wedge to the destruction of our whole industrial system, admits of no doubt. The marvel is that any considerable number of Americans can be led or driven into the support of a policy so utterly suicidal and un-American.

MR. CLEVELAND is unfortunate in his friends. The ardent championship of his cause by Henry George, the free-trade theorist, will not help him with the millions of land-owners and the other millions who are straining every nerve to become such. These persons desire to own their land in fee simple, and not to rent it of the government, and Henry George's assertion that the tendency of the Democratic policy is toward the fulfillment of his plans is hardly likely to win their votes for the candidate of that party. The Republicans might do worse than to hire George to preach Cleveland and free land.

## POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

FIFTY SEVEN John is said to be working for the same wages this year.

ROGER G. MILLS has been for years an avowed free-trader. It is only since the Oregon election that he has attempted to put on sheep's clothing.—Los Angeles Tribune.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND can go a-fishing next Memorial day and nobody will know anything about it. There are privileges in private life which the public man may covet but not enjoy.—at the head of the club.

THIS campaign involves a contest between this country and Europe. Every man who understands the issue will, if he has the interests of his country at heart, vote for Harrison, Morton and protection.—Cleveland Leader.

THE increasing defection of Democratic manufacturers and their employees in Troy to Harrison and Morton has excited the Democrats there in talk of a boycott against the seceders from Cleveland.—Buffalo Express.

ONE of the most notable remarks of Grover Cleveland was that "the soil remains in its place." The people will gladly, in November, show him the difference between Grover Cleveland and the soil.—Peoria Transcript.

THERE is something wonderfully suggestive in the persistence with which the Indianapolis Sentinel harks upon Ben Harrison's so-called "free-trade" record. The suggestion is that the Sentinel is powerfully hard up for ammunition.—Chicago News (Dem.).

THERE are many reasons given to explain the President's backwardness in coming forward with his letter of acceptance. The Boston Traveler thinks it is owing to the difficulty in selecting the right kind of flies with which to tempt the public to follow his free-trade hook.

An enthusiastic Irish-American Republican club, having for its motto Dean Swift's famous saying, "Burn everything that comes from England except her coal," has been organized at Lincoln, Neb. A number of prominent Irish Democrats are charter members. Patrick Egan is at the head of the club.

THE American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture, and they should observe every phase of the campaign closely and understandingly. The result of the American election is powerful to decide many important issues in Great Britain.—London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888.

FROM the London Economist: "On the adoption of free trade in the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come. As the British Hosiery Review reiterates: 'We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantages that may arise from the adoption of free trade advocated by the free-trade party in the United States.'"

THERE has seldom been a presidential campaign in which the Republicans of Connecticut have been so early in the field and so enthusiastic as they are this year. They feel that the time has come when they must defend their homes and their prosperity. Many of their Democratic neighbors are with them, and it is certain that Harrison and Morton will have Connecticut's electoral votes.—New York Mail and Express.

## ON THE WAY TO THE TOMB.

The Remains of General Sheridan Removed from the Nonquitt Cottage.

Mourful Scenes in the Village and on the Wharf—Representatives of the Press Permitted to View the Body in the Casket.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 8.—This afternoon the press representatives were allowed to look upon the dead hero as he lay in his casket at the cottage at Nonquitt. It had previously been decided by Mrs. Sheridan that nobody should see the body aside from herself and the household; but the thought that, perhaps, if such secrecy were maintained the public would gain the impression that there was something about the General that should not be seen, caused her to change her decision, and so the press representatives were admitted. The casket rested in the middle of the room upon pedestals placed upon a mat of black and white, and to the left of the door leading to the hall and dining-room was the bedstead upon which the General had died. The bed clothes were turned up over the pillow, but the bed had not been made up since the body had been taken from it and placed in the casket. The remains bore a noble and life-like expression. The emaciation which one would have been led to expect after months of sickness was not seen upon his rounded features. His stiff gray hair was brushed carefully back as he always wore it, and a peaceful, quiet, contented look was spread over his face. He appeared like a leader who had done his work nobly, with satisfaction to himself and his country. Across the coffin was laid the sword which the General carried during the war of the rebellion. Across the scabbard the traditions of the records of the battles in which he had taken part were plainly discernible in the dim light of the water-closeted room. The yellow sack which he wore in life was also resting on the top of the coffin, and hanging gracefully down till it almost swept the floor. The General's black chapeau, with its gold rosette, also rested on the coffin. The numerous army corps badges which it was customary for Sheridan, when alive, to wear, were not seen on Sheridan dead. Nothing relieved the breast of the coat save the bright gold buttons, and at the shoulders the gold epaulettes.

The casket was heavily piled with the Monahan's, bearing the guard of honor from the New Bedford Grand Army posts and the Loyal Legion, appeared around Clark's Point and stood in front of the Nonquitt cottage. It was 4 p. m. when the boat was made fast. The baggage on the boat was hastily put on board, and then Col. Arnold A. Hand, recorder of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts, accompanied by Commander James W. Murray of Post 130, and P. Gifford, of Post 1, and George T. Fisher, of Post 158, all of New Bedford, went on the boat to the wharf. The soldiers, although they were not permitted to enter the cottage, were not refused admittance to the wharf. The baggage on the boat was hastily put on board, and then Col. Arnold A. Hand, recorder of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts, accompanied by Commander James W. Murray of Post 130, and P. Gifford, of Post 1, and George T. Fisher, of Post 158, all of New Bedford, went on the boat to the wharf. 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